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LIBRARIES IN AN INFORMATION SOCIETY: A STATISTICAL SUMMARY

by

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I hope that everyone involved will continue to help as we strive to improve the availablilty of statistics about libraries through the ALA/OCLC Research Partnership.

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Introduction

There are over 115,000 libraries in the United States[1]. Some serve all residents of a particular city or county; some serve students and faculty in a school, college, or university; some serve the employees of an organization or corporation. Many individuals are served by more than one library. In all cases, the general purpose of libraries is the same--to provide knowledge, information, education, and culture to individuals in a community or group by collecting and organizing resources, helping clients to use them, and facilitating access to information available elsewhere.

The purpose of this publication is to bring together in one place basic statistics about libraries in the U. S. that will help interested persons understand what libraries are and do, how they are used and by whom, what they contain, how they are financed and staffed, and how they spend their resources. The summary has been compiled for those outside the library community who wish to know more about libraries as well as for librarians and potential librarians who seek a summary of the field.

As the lives of Americans become more and more dependent upon information, the existence of excellent libraries becomes more and more essential to a healthy and productive society. This summary shows what exists today. We hope it will inspire the reader to use these resources now and work to ensure that they flourish in the future.

This report will be updated regularly. In future years we plan to expand the topics covered and enhance the amount of detail provided.

Chapter 1

Resources for Information, Education, Culture

Libraries in the U. S. exist within a society rich with resources for information, education, and culture. Traditional sources abound--newspapers, periodicals, books, records, films--and new forms are also flourishing--audio and videocassettes, online databases. New ways of organizing or manipulating information are also available through personal computers.

Many individuals use these resources independently of libraries. Libraries, however, are mechanisms for gathering resources and organizing them for collective use, thereby saving dollars, time, and space for individuals. In addition, the library staff usually includes one or more librarians -- information professionals who can assist clients in finding resources appropriate to a particular need or answers to questions. Selected statistics about some of the resources available today are presented here to provide a context for the rest of this report.

Of the many formats in which information is recorded, books are the most commonly known and used. There is no exact count of the number of books published since the invention of the printing press in 1450, but a distinguished scholar from the University of Illinois School of Library and Information Science estimates the number to be 25,000,000, almost one third of them in the English language.[2]

In 1985, United States publishers alone released 50,070 new titles and new editions on all subjects ranging from 364 new books on music to 7,441 in Sociology and Economics. The total represents a decline of about 1.5% from 1984. Roughly 85% were new titles. The average price of a hardcover book in 1985 was $31.46, an increase of about 4.9% from 1984. Prices ranged from $9.95 for juvenile books and $15.29 for adult fiction to $51.19 for books in science.[3] People bought these books in 21,568 bookstores[4] and also through 129 bookclubs for adults and 16 bookclubs for children[5].

In 1983, the Book Industry Study Group surveyed a sample of persons aged 16 years or greater and found that 50% are "book readers," which the study defined as those who had read one or more books in the six months prior to the survey. Another 44% are "non-book readers," a term the study used to describe those who had read newspapers or magazines, but no books in the previous six months.[6] In 1986 the "non-book reader" might have used one of 1,676 daily newspapers published in the U. S. All states have several daily newspapers ranging from three in Delaware to 115 in California.[7] Magazines or periodicals also flourish in the U. S. The Faxon Company, a leading subscription agency for libraries, estimates that its database contains over 31,000 unique titles are available from United States publishers alone.[8] Annual subscription costs averaged $71.41 in 1987, an increase of 9.9% from 1986. Prices ranged from an average of $15.19 for children's periodicals and $25.60 for periodicals in the fields of philosophy and religion to an

average of $294.06 in chemistry and physics.[9]

"Non-book readers" and book readers alike might have an interest in the 50,000 different programs that were available on videocassette in early 1986 from more than 950 sources.[10] Once dominated by feature films, the videocassette marketplace is now experiencing rapid growth in the availability of "non-feature" videos presenting information on such subjects as art, music, travel, health, auto repair, crafts, language instruction, finance, and how-to manuals.[11] Since videocassette recorders are expected to be owned by approximately 50% of U. S. households by the end of 1987,[12] this format is likely to be an increasingly important medium for information and educational material.

Chapter 2

Count of Libraries in the U.S.

Libraries of various types exist in all parts of the United States. Except for libraries in elementary and secondary schools, the R. R. Bowker Company surveys libraries each year for information about collections, expenditures, and personnel in order to describe them in the American Library Directory. The count of libraries by type based on the 39th edition of that Directory (1986) and published in the 1987 Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information was the main source for the figures that follow.[13] School library statistics are from a 1985 survey by the U. S. Center for Education Statistics.[14]

o	College and university libraries		3,398
o	Public libraries--administrative units (1365 have one or more branches)		8,865
	Public library branches	6,350	
	Public library buildings	15,215	
o	School library media centers		92,539
	Public schools	73,353	
	Private schools	19,186	
o	Special libraries		10,263
	TOTAL		115,065

These individual libraries are often involved in cooperative organizations through which they share collections, technology, and staff expertise. The most recent figures available indicate that approximately 760 networks and cooperatives exist in the United States today. Most college, university and public libraries and many school libraries belong to at least one and many participate in more than one.[15]

The following chapters present the most recent statistics available on a number of basic aspects of libraries. It was not always possible to find the same statistics on a particular topic, collected at the same time, for each type of library. Special library statistics are especially difficult to locate because there is no single source that collects them comprehensively on a regular basis.

Chapter 3

People Served by Libraries

Libraries serve many different sizes and types of constituencies. Figure 1 shows the student population served by the 2,870 college and university libraries responding to a 1985 survey by the Center for Education Statistics.[16]

Ninety-three percent of public schools had school library media centers in 1985.[17] Distribution by size of enrollment in the school is shown on Figure 2 for public schools. The 1985 Center for Education Statistics survey estimated that for public school library media centers in the U. S.:

- A total of over 42,400,000 students visited all libraries per week
- each student averaged 1.2 visits to the library per week[18]

Most private schools have small enrollments and are less likely to have a library. The 1985 survey estimated that:

- Of the 19,197 private schools with enrollments of less than 300, 69% had libraries,
- Of the 6,418 private schools with enrollments of 300 or more, 93% had libraries.[19]

The same survey showed that for private school library media centers in the U. S.:

- A total of over 5,300,000 students visited all libraries per week,
- each student averaged 1.2 visits to the library per week.[20]

Figure 3 shows the public libraries in the U. S. by size of population served based on a 1982 survey.[21] Only the 8,597 administrative units are shown in this figure; over 6,000 branch libraries are not shown.

Characteristics of people who visit public libraries were revealed in recent "life style" research done for the American Library Association. The study was based on data gathered by a public relations firm annually to give a broad view of consumer attitudes and activities. In 1986, questionnaires were sent to a sample of male and female heads of household over eighteen from the mail panel of Market Facts, Inc. This panel was balanced for geographic region, family size, age, income, and population density. The very poor, very rich, the transient and minority populations are under-represented.

The questionnaire contained 112 items describing "activities in past year" and asked respondents to indicate "number of times participated in past 12 months." One of those activities was "went to a library." Cross tabulations of responses to this question with other items produced interesting insights into the basic demographic and personal characteristics of persons who visit libraries.

Basic demographics confirm many earlier studies:

- about 58% of the population visit libraries in a year,

- more women visit libraries than men,
- persons with household incomes between $20,000 and $50,000 are more, likely to be library visitors than persons with lower or higher incomes.
- library visitors have more education than non-visitors.

The people who visit libraries frequently are active in many ways. They are more likely than the people who do not visit libraries to:

- take part in physical activities such as bicycling, jogging, or swimming,
- participate in educational/ cultural/community activities such as, visiting an art gallery or museum, doing volunteer work, or attending lectures,
- enjoy entertainment such as sporting events, amusement parks, or movies.[22]

Chapter 4

Resources and Services Provided by Libraries

From the vast number of resources available, librarians:

- select those most likely to be needed by users of a particular library,
- purchase and organize them,
- manage systems to keep track of where things are and what users borrow,
- arrange interlibrary loans when an item is not available locally,
- help users to find what they need.

RESOURCES TO USE IN THE LIBRARY

The most visible and familiar resource of a library is a collection of printed materials. The 2,870 college and university libraries reporting collection statistics to the U. S. Department of Education in Fall, 1985 had collections of from less than 50,000 to 1,000,000 or more.[23] Distribution by size of collection is shown in Figure 4. Of the 8,597 public libraries in the U. S. sampled by the U. S. Department of Education in Fall, 1982 over half had collections of less than 20,000, but over 200 had collections of 300,000 or more.[24] Distribution by size of collection is shown in Figure 5.

Book collections in public school library media centers range from less than 2,000 in three percent of the public schools to over 30,000 in one percent.[25] The average public school library in 1985 had:

- 8,466 volumes,
- 20.3 volumes per pupil,
- 921 audiovisual titles,
- 34 periodical subscriptions.[26]

Each private school library in 1985 had an average of:

- 5,615 books,
- 869 items of audiovisual and other materials,
- 19 periodical subscriptions.[27]

RESOURCES TO BORROW

Although many people use materials in libraries, most people probably think of a library as a source for materials that circulate outside the building. Public librarians often speak of their circulation in terms of "per capita" figures, i.e., items borrowed per person in the population that the library is legally established to serve. In 1986, the average per capita circulation for public libraries serving populations of over 100,000 was 5.11 items. Annual circulation in those libraries averaged 1,632,799 per library for 1986.[28] Total circulation from all public libraries in the U. S. has been increasing slowly but

continuously since 1980. The total number of items circulated nationally from public libraries in 1986 was estimated to be 1,154,000,000 -- about 11% more than in 1980.[29]

In addition to books, a 1986 survey of public library services found that the following items circulate in over 50% of libraries serving populations of 25,000 or more:

- art prints,
- videocassettes (educational),
- videocassettes (entertainment),
- 16mm films,
- books-on-tape,
- records, tapes, or compact discs (music).[30]

During the 1984-1985 school year, all public school libraries in the U. S.:

- circulated a total of over 38,300 items per week,
- circulated an average of 523 items per school per week.[31]

RESOURCES NOT AVAILABLE IN THE LOCAL LIBRARY

Libraries of all types borrow material for their clients from other libraries through a cooperative arrangement known as interlibrary loan. Guidelines and forms have been devised by ALA to facilitate this service. In 1982, public libraries in the U. S.:

- provided 4,303,634 loans to other libraries,
- received 4,820,375 loans from other libraries.[32]

During the 1985 school year, public school libraries:

- provided 639,540 loans to other libraries with an average number of 9 loans per school,
- received 2,235,042 items from other libraries with an average number of 30 loans per school.[33]

During the academic year 1985-1986, the 93 largest university libraries in the U. S.:

- provided a total of 2,205,122 items and
- received 846,985 items.[34]

In the figures just given, the number of items provided is not equal to the number received for each type of library. This is due to several factors such as lending across library types (including types for which no statistics are available).

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Librarians find answers to questions or help library users do so. During a typical week in 1982, the 8,597 public libraries in the U. S. answered over 10,000,000 reference questions.[35] Recent statistics of public libraries serving populations of over 100,000 show that in 1986 the average number of reference transactions per library was over 430,000.[36]

The 121 medical school libraries in the U. S. reported a total of 1,863,797 reference questions answered in 1985-1986. Each medical school library averaged 17,257 questions.[37]

DATABASE SEARCHING

The last decade has seen the rapid growth of online databases -- computer-readable collections of data available for interactive access by users from remote computer terminals and microcomputers. Reference databases provide

bibliographic citations to published literature or referrals to non-published information. Source databases contain numerical data, textual-numeric records, or the full text of documents. Three thousand three hundred sixty-nine online databases were available to the public for searching by the end of 1986,[38] and librarians used them frequently on behalf of library users.

Over 34% of public libraries serving populations of over 25,000 offer database searching.[39] The number is much higher in college and university libraries. A national survey of academic libraries conducted in the spring and summer of 1984 asked libraries if they were offering the service and what they planned to do in the future. A figure from the report of that survey, reproduced here as Figure 6, shows what was estimated that the situation would be in 1987.[40] Experts believe the estimate has proved true--many academic libraries offer searching services, many others are planning to do so, a few do not do so because searches are available elsewhere for their clientele.

During the academic year 1985-1986, the 121 medical school libraries in the U. S. reported that librarians used online databases 307,463 times on behalf of clients. In addition, library clients searched those databases independently 185,297 times.[41] During the academic year 1985-1986, each of the 174 law school libraries in the U. S. spent an average of $43,656 to search databases.[42]

Online searching is also available in and through a few school libraries. The 1985 survey showed that for public school libraries:

- 4% have database search services in-house for students,
- 5% make database searches available off-site for students,
- 7% have database search services in-house for teachers,
- 11% make searches available off-site for teachers.[43]

The figures are slightly lower for private schools.[44]

The last year has seen rapid growth in the availability of databases on CD-ROM, optical discs that store large quantities of data in a small space. (One CD-ROM disc has the capacity of about 250,000 printed pages.) This technology is already used in many libraries and will probably be adopted quickly by others. A speaker at a major conference on CD-ROM in March, 1987, estimated that almost 25,000 CD-ROM drives have been sold and that of those sold, about 45% of them were sold to libraries. He estimated further that about half of library use is in finding information for clients and half is in management of library records.[45]

Interlibrary loan services will also be affected by this development. Within the last year several states and regional networks have issued CD-ROM discs containing records of the materials owned by groups of libraries. For example, LASERCAT, a service of the Western Library Network (WLN) shows holdings of 250 libraries in the western U. S. and British Columbia on three CD-ROM discs.[46]

MICROCOMPUTERS

Besides using microcomputers to access databases online or on CD-ROM, libraries are making microcomputers available for the public to use to run their own programs or use library-owned software. As of Fall, 1986, over 43% of public libraries serving populations of over 25,000 had microcomputers for public use.[47] College and university libraries also make micros available as do school library media centers. In the Fall of 1985:

- 39% of public school libraries had microcomputers for the use of students,
- 42% had microcomputers for the use of teachers,[48]
- 29% of private school library media centers had microcomputers for the use of teachers and students.[49]

INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICES IN SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The latest national survey found that professionals in over 50% of public school library media centers offer the following services:

- assist students in locating information and resources valuable to their educational needs and to the growth of their personal interests and ability,
- provide reference assistance to teachers,
- offer a sequential program of library skills instruction,
- informally instruct students in the use of various types of materials and equipment,
- provide reading/listening/viewing guidance to students,
- provide teachers with information about new educational and media developments.[50]

The same source found that over 15,500,000 students in public schools participate in library skills instruction each week.[51] In private schools over 1,375,000 participate in such instruction each week.[52]

Chapter 5

Technology Used to Manage Libraries

Most librarians today rely on computer technology to help cope with the increasing volume and variety of information available to and needed by library users.

A survey of 26 leading public and university libraries by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company in late 1986 found that:

- o all had automated their cataloging and interlibrary loan functions,
- o many have automated circulation or acquisition systems,
- o some already have automated serials control and online public access catalogs and many others are planning those systems.[53]

Much of this work is done by "turnkey systems" sold by vendors who provide packages that include:

- o computer hardware,
- o software ready to perform several library functions,
- o installation,
- o maintenance,
- o training.

A 1986 survey of the marketplace for library turnkey systems that perform multiple functions shows:

- o 12 major vendors serving the U. S.,
- o 977 installed systems, an increase of 33% from 1985 (most are in the U. S.; some are shared installations),
- o academic libraries have the largest number of these systems, with public libraries a close second.[54]

A 1985 survey listed about 300 software programs that will run on one or more microcomputers to help library staff with such functions as:

- o purchasing materials,
- o cataloging materials,
- o card catalog production,
- o circulation records and overdue notices,
- o serials control,
- o film bookings,
- o teaching library use skills.

In 1985, librarians spent about $5,000,000 for microcomputer software used in library functions -- a 25% increase over 1984. Vendors estimate that an additional $7,000,000 was spent for related microcomputer hardware.[55]

Along with the use of computers locally, libraries are utilizing

communications technology through computerized library networks that enable them to reduce costs and improve service by sharing such things as technical descriptions of materials for catalog entries and information about what each library owns to facilitate interlibrary loan. OCLC Online Computer Library Center is the largest of these "utilities" with nearly 7,000 library members and users of all types. While most of these are in the U. S., OCLC also has members and users in 19 other countries.[56]

Two other major utilities serve libraries in the U. S. The Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) is an automated system serving The Research Libraries Group (RLG). Thirty-six institutions, primarily universities, are owner members and fifty-one others have associate or special memberships.[57] WLN, the Western Library Network, serves some 350 libraries in seven Western states and British Columbia.[58]

Chapter 6

Library Finance

In 1985-1986 the 2,827 college and university libraries providing expenditure data to the Center for Education Statistics survey spent over $2,400,000,000.[59] Those funds were spent by libraries with budget sizes as shown in Figure 7. The group of academic libraries spending over $1,000,000 includes:

- 90 university libraries in the U. S. spending over $5,000,000 each in 1985-1986.
- 32 university libraries spending over $10,000,000 each in 1985-1986.[60]

College and university libraries divided their 1985-1986 operating expenditures as shown in Figure 8. Compensation costs (salaries/wages and fringe benefits) accounted for well over half of the expenditures. Of the three categories of materials--print materials, serials, and other--serials (i.e. titles that are published monthly, quarterly, annually, etc.) consumed the highest percentage. Because prices of scholarly serials are rising rapidly, especially those published in foreign countries where the U. S. dollar has decreased in value, the pressure on academic library budgets is especially severe in 1987.[61]

College and university libraries receive most of their funds from the operating budgets of the institutions they serve. Public libraries receive their funds from several sources--primarily local, state, and federal governments. The percentages received by public libraries from each source are shown in Figure 9.

In 1986 total public library expenditures were estimated at over $3,000,000,000--an increase of 33% since 1980 (in 1980 dollars).[62] Figure 10 shows the distribution of public libraries by size of budget as reported in a 1982 survey. Amounts would be different if 1986 figures were available, but the shape of the distribution is probably similar. Figure 11 shows the way public library operating expenditures were divided in 1982. The percentage for salaries is similar to that of academic libraries as is the percent spent on books (a category similar to "print materials" in the figure for academic libraries). But the percent spent on periodicals--a category similar to "serials" in academic libraries--is much lower.

School libraries receive a budget allocation from the school district. Since compensation costs are usually covered by the district budget, operating expenditures are primarily for materials and equipment. Mean expenditures per school, for public and private schools in 1985, are displayed by purpose in Figure 12. School libraries spent a total of over $555,700,000 in 1984-1985.[63]

Chapter 7

Library Staff

Libraries employ a variety of personnel including librarians and other professionals, para-professionals, clerical and technical personnel. The 2,870 college and university libraries responding to the 1985 survey reported a total of 88,568 paid staff (full-time and full-time equivalent of part-time) for the academic year 1985-1986.[64] Distribution of this staff by type of personnel is shown in Figure 13.

A total of 92,178 persons were employed in public libraries in 1981-1982 including full-time staff and full-time equivalent of part-time staff.[65] Distribution by type of personnel is shown in Figure 14.

Public and private school library media centers reported a total of 112,952 employees for 1985-1986.[66] Both full-time and full-time equivalent of part-time are included. Distribution by type of personnel is reported in Figures 15 and 16. In addition:

- o student volunteers are used in:

  44% of public schools,
  27% of private schools.

- o adult volunteers are used in:

  29% of public schools,
  54% of private schools.[67]

A 1982 study of the library labor market estimated employment in special libraries as follows:

- o 18,600 librarians,
- o 6,280 other professionals,
- o 22,530 support staff.[68]

An estimate of employment in libraries in 1985 can be obtained by using numbers in Figures 13 through 16 and those just presented for special libraries. If we assume that staff size in public libraries and special libraries, given here for 1982, was approximately the same in 1985, the following figures provide an estimate of employment in libraries as of 1985:

152,760	Librarians and other professionals
188,348	Support staff
341,108	Total persons employed in libraries

Most academic, public, and special librarians and many school librarians are educated in one of the 53 institutions of higher education in the U. S. with Master's degree programs accredited by the American Library Association in 1985. Fifty-one schools reported a total of 3,062 graduates in 1985. By spring of 1986, 1,829 of them had obtained permanent professional positions. Distribution was as follows for the 1,764 who reported placement by type of institution:

	Type of Institution	
	#	%
College/ University	492	27.9%
Public	515	29.2%
School	289	16.4%
Special	369	20.9%
Other (i.e., not a library)	99	5.6%
Total specified placements in U. S.	1764	100.0%[69]

Chapter 8

Library Buildings

New libraries continue to be built and old ones renovated or expanded. Activity in 1986 was as follows:

	Academic Libraries	Public Libraries
New Libraries	13	69
Additions and Renovations	9	118

At least one public library or branch was built, added to, or renovated in each of 32 states in 1986.[70]

Conclusion

Libraries are a pervasive feature of the information society in which we live. Almost all individuals have access to one or more libraries and many use them regularly. Libraries are part of the information economy, employing several hundred thousand people and spending billions of dollars annually. The commercial side of the information economy has grown rapidly in the last decade.[71] Libraries, too, are growing and changing, taking advantage of computers and communications technology to serve the ever-expanding need for information that faces everyone.

Notes

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24. Public Libraries, 1981-82, 108.

25. School Library Media Centers, A-18.

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27. Ibid., 35.

28. Statistics of Public Libraries Serving Populations of 100,000 or More in the United States and Canada (Fort Wayne, Indiana: Allen County Public Library, 1987), 25.

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32. Public Libraries, 1981-82, 110.

33. School Library Media Centers, A-30.

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Second Microsoft International Conference on CD-ROM, March 8, 1987, Seattle, Washington.

46. "WLN releases LASERCAT," Advanced Technology and Libraries 16 (May, 1976): 1.

47. "Public Library Services," 2.

48. School Library Media Centers, A-35.

49. Ibid., C-35.

50. Ibid., A-34a and A-34b.

51. Ibid., A-32.

52. Ibid., C-32.

53. Mann, Thomas W., Jr., Tuan Tsien D. Chao, K. Scott Hughes, "Library Automation: A Survey of Leading Academic and Public Libraries in the United States" (San Francisco, California: Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co, 1987), 3-6.

54. Walton, Robert A., "The 1986 Automated System Marketplace: New Perspectives, New Vistas," Library Journal 112 (April 1, 1987):36-43.

55. Matthews, Joseph R. "Growth and Consolidation: The 1985 Automated Library System Marketplace," Library Journal 111 (April 1, 1986): 25-35.

56. Paul Schrank (Vice-President for Membership and Corporate Relations, OCLC) telephone conversation with the author, 5 June, 1987.

57. "Research Libraries Group Membership Summary," (Research Libraries Group, Stanford, California, 1987. Photocopied).

58. "The Western Library Network," (Washington State Library, Olympia, Washington, 1987? Photocopied).

59. Colleges and Universities, 7-9.

60. ARL Statistics, 45.

61. Lenzini, Rebecca, "Periodical Prices, 1985-87 Update." The Serials Librarian 12 (1987). In press.

62. Goldhor, op.cit.

63. School Library Media Centers, 22.

64. Colleges and Universities, 11-12.

65. Public Libraries, 1981-82, 91.

66. School Library Media Centers, 17.

67. Ibid., 14.

68. Library Human Resources: A Study of Supply and Demand, A report prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics and the Office of Libraries and Learning Technologies by King Research, Inc. (Chicago: American Library Association, 1983), 39.

69. Based on tables in: Carol Learmont and Stephen Van Houten, "Placements and Salaries 1985: Little Change," Library Journal 111 (October 15, 1986): 31-33.

70. "Library Buildings--1986," Library Journal 111 (December 1986): 42-64.

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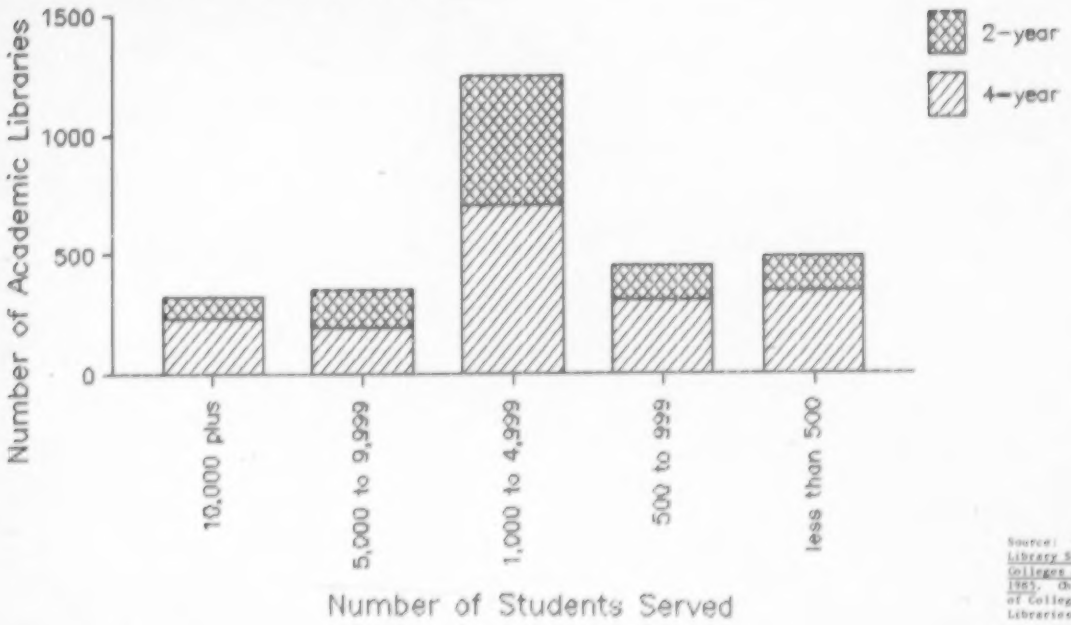
Figures

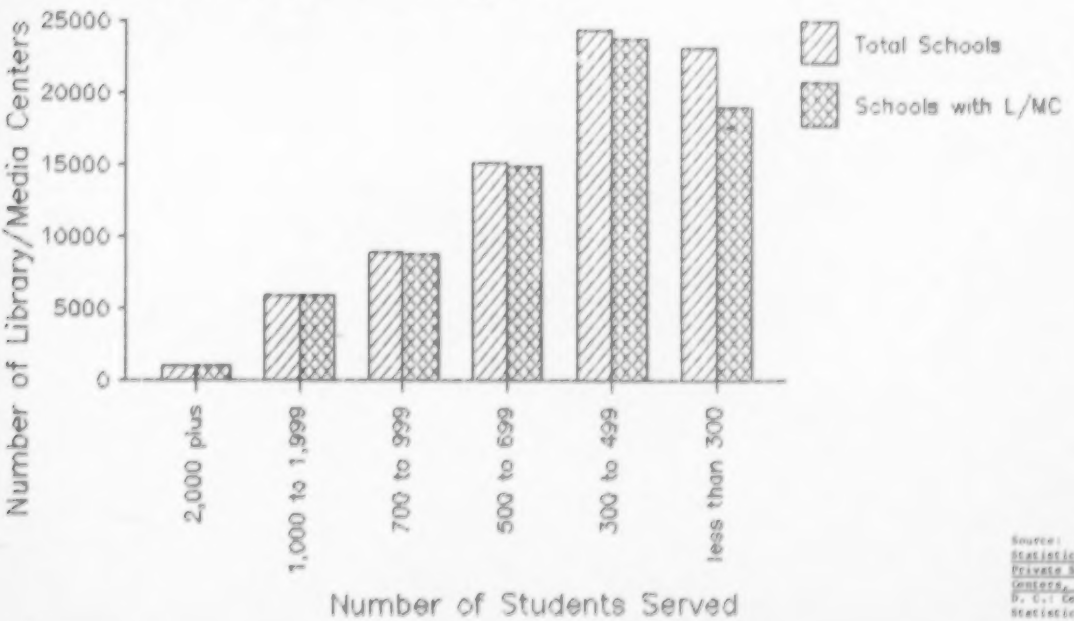
Size of Student Population Served by 2,870 Academic Libraries, 1985



Source: Based on Table 1 in Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities, 1985. Chicago: Association of College and Research Libraries, 1987).

Figure 1

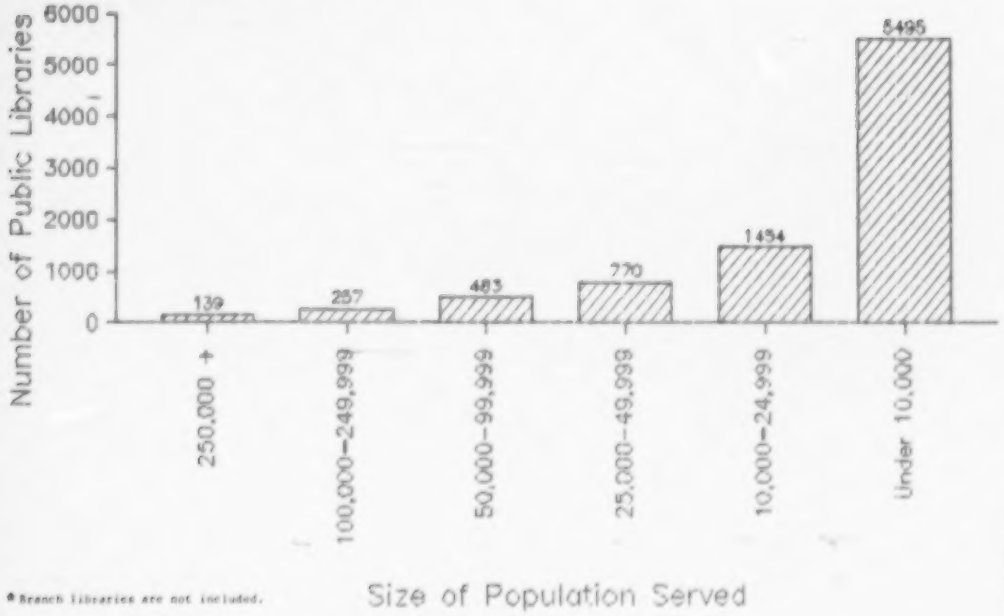
Size of Student Population Served by 73,353 Public School Libraries, 1985



Source: Based on p 7 of Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985. (Washington, D. C.: Center for Education Statistics, 1987).

Figure 2

Size of Population Served by 8,597 Public Libraries, 1982*

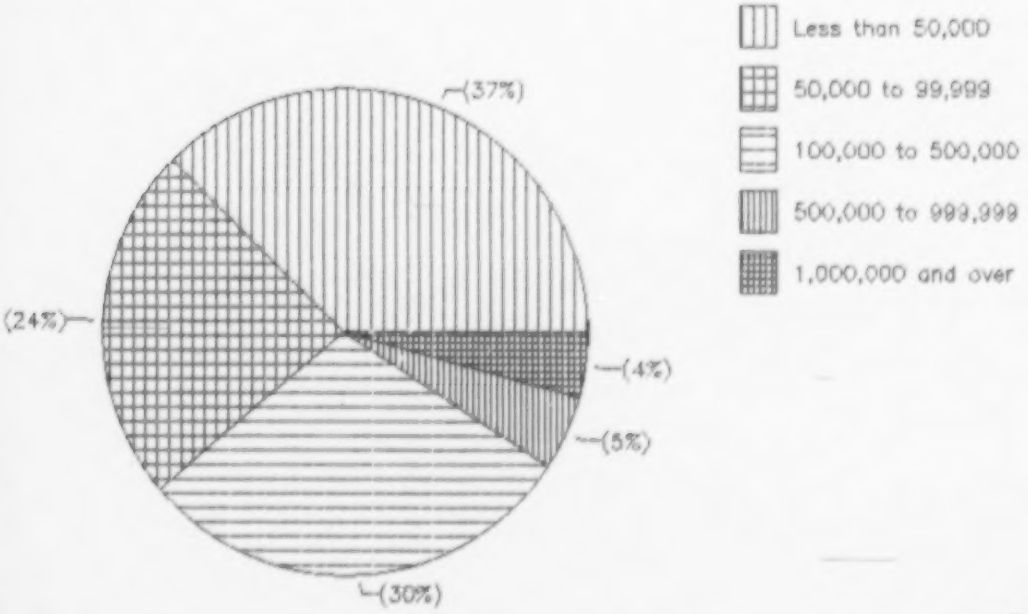


*Branch libraries are not included.

Source: Based on Statistics of Public Libraries, 1981-82. (Chicago: Public Library Association, 1985).

Figure 3

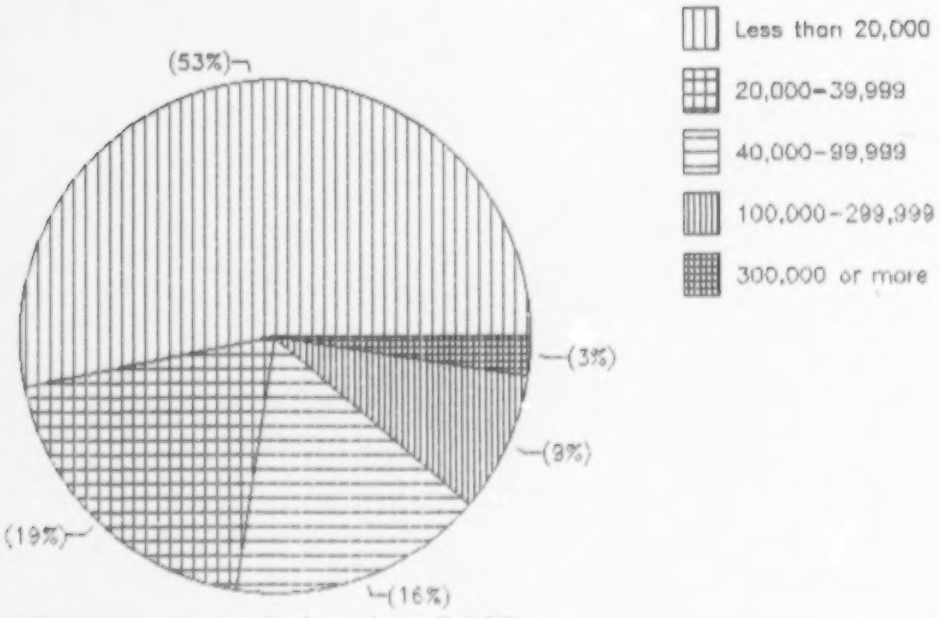
Volumes Held by Academic Libraries, Fall 1985



Source: Based on Table 1 in Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities, 1985. Chicago: Association of College and Research Libraries, 1987).

Figure 4

Volumes Held by Public Libraries, Fall 1982

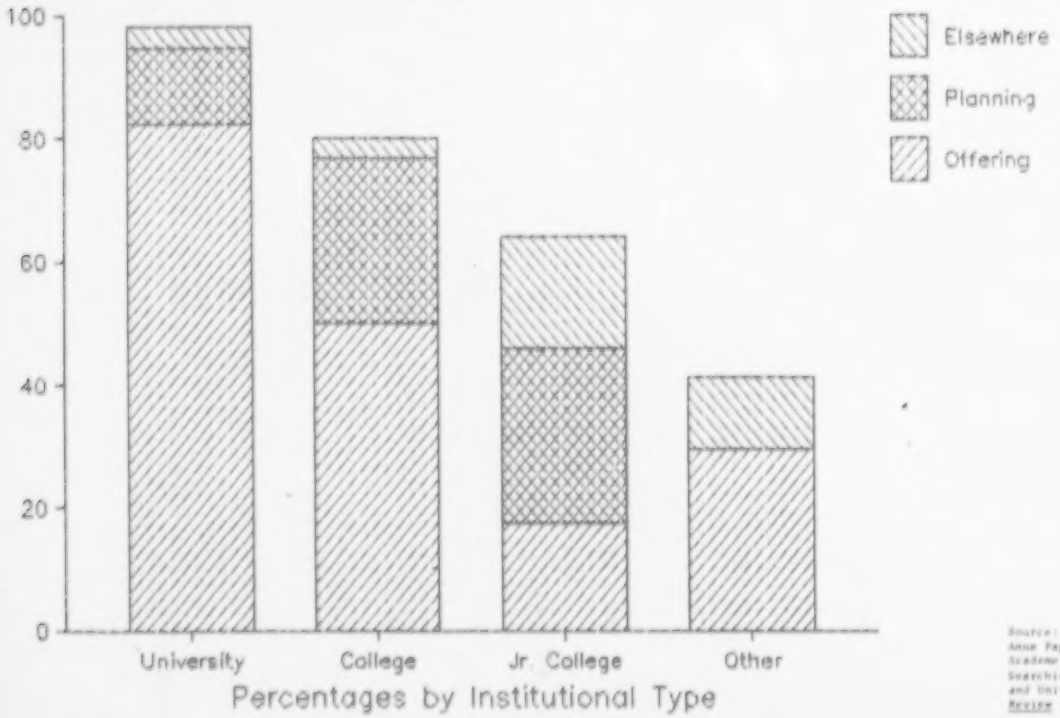


Total Number of Libraries: 8,597

Source: Based on Table 21 in Statistics of Public Libraries, 1981-82. (Chicago: Public Library Association, 1985).

Figure 5

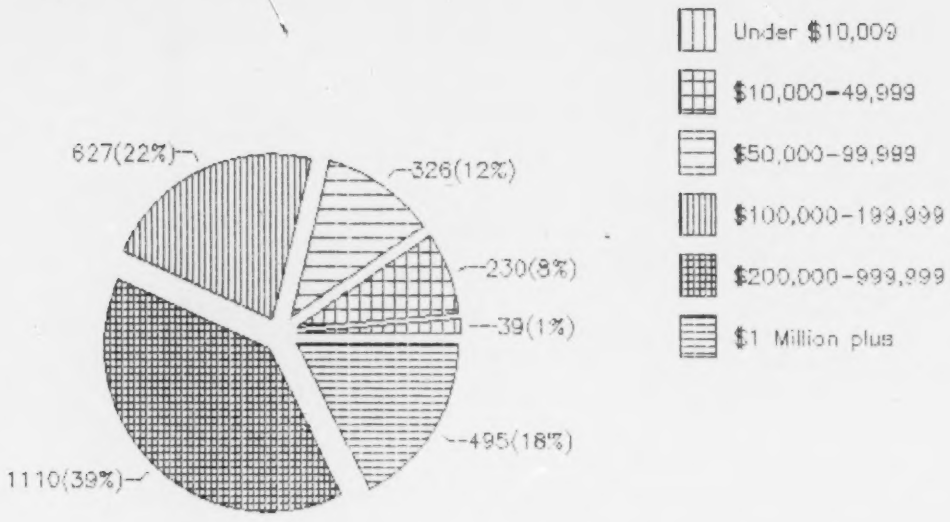
Academic Libraries Projecting Online Search Services Availability by 1987



Source: Gayle McKinney and Anne Page Mosby, "Online in Academe: A Survey of Online Searching in U.S. Colleges and Universities," Online Review 10 (April, 1986): 115.

Figure 6

Academic Library Operating Expenditures by size of Budget

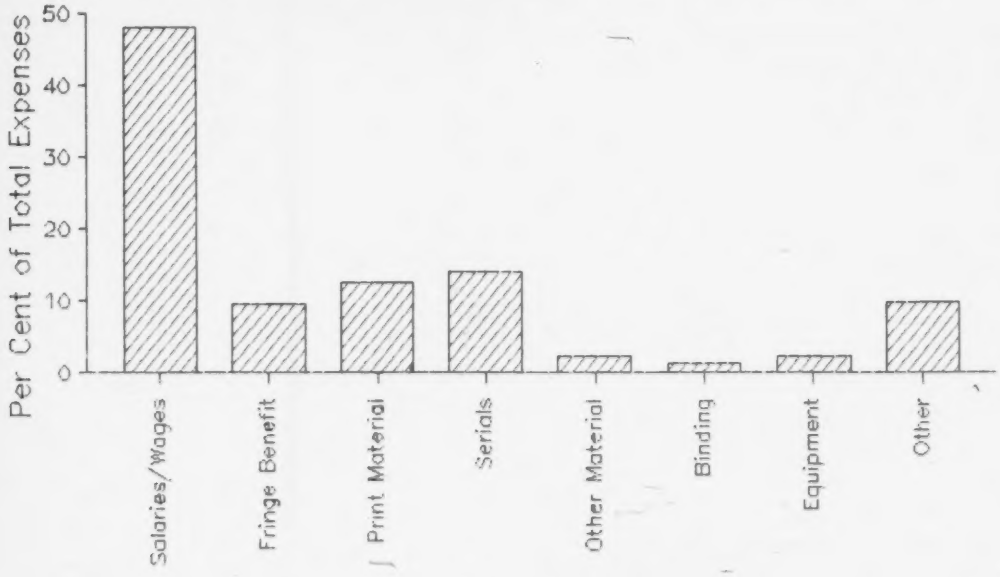


Source: Table 3 in Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities, 1985. Chicago: Association of College and Research Libraries, 1987).

Operating Expenditures of 2,827 Libraries, 1985

Figure 7

Academic Library Operating Expenditures by Purpose of Expenditures

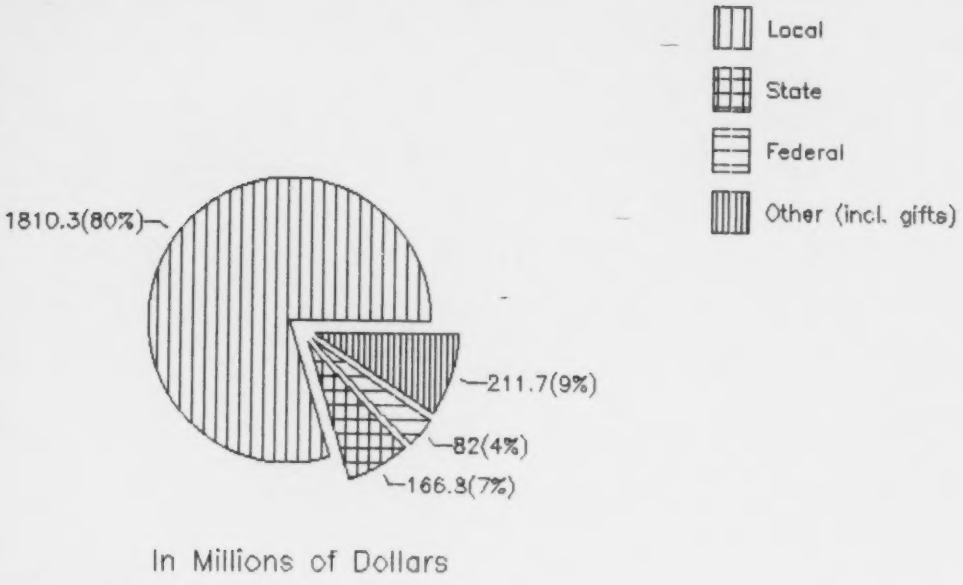


Source: Table 4 in Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities, 1985. Chicago: Association of College and Research Libraries, 1987).

1985 Expenditures: $2,416,998,000

Figure 8

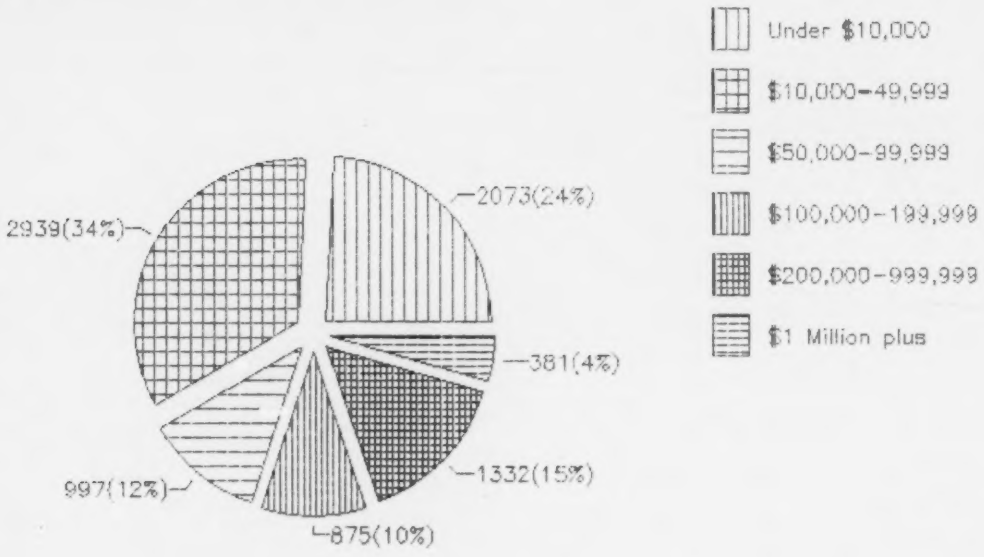
Source of Receipts, Public Libraries, 1982



Source: Table 12 in Statistics of Public Libraries, 1981-82 (Chicago: Public Library Association, 1985).

Figure 9

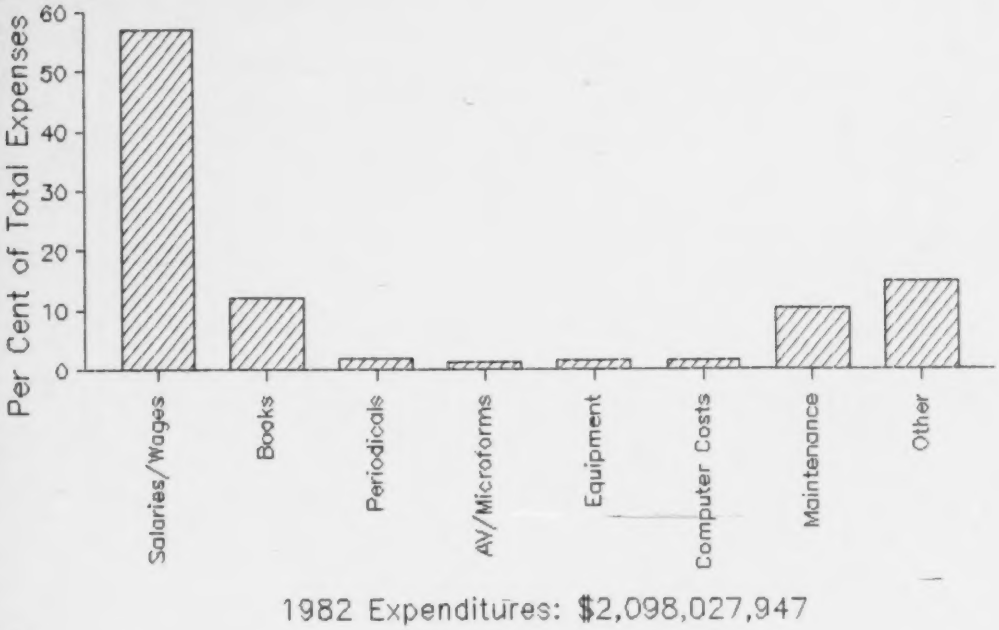
1982 Public Library Operating Expenditures by Size of Budget



Source: Table 18 in Statistics of Public Libraries, 1981-82. (Chicago: Public Library Association, 1985).

Figure 10

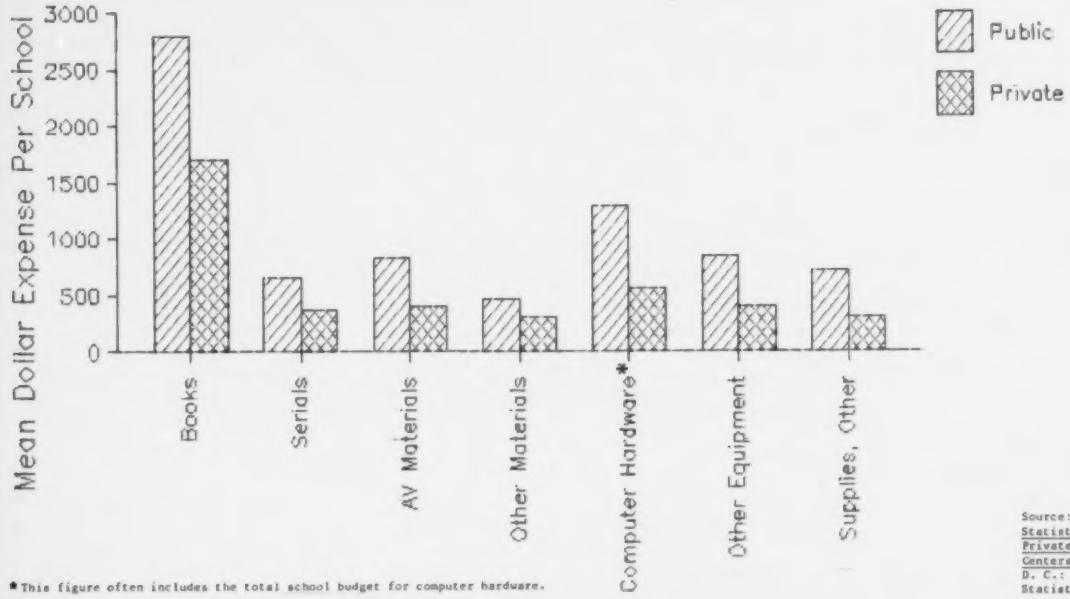
1982 Public Library Operating Expenditures by Purpose of Expenditures



Source: Table 17 in Statistics of Public Libraries, 1981-82. (Chicago: Public Library Association, 1985).

Figure 11

Mean Expenditures Per School by Purpose, School Library Media Centers

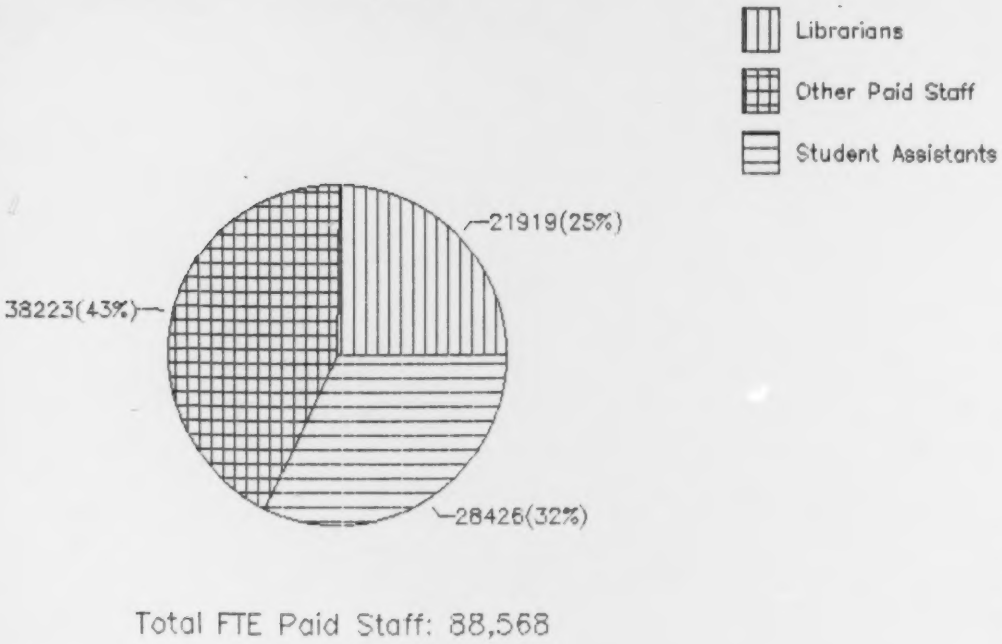


*This figure often includes the total school budget for computer hardware.

Source: Table A-9 in Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985. (Washington, D. C.: Center for Education Statistics, 1987).

Figure 12

Academic Library Staff, 1985

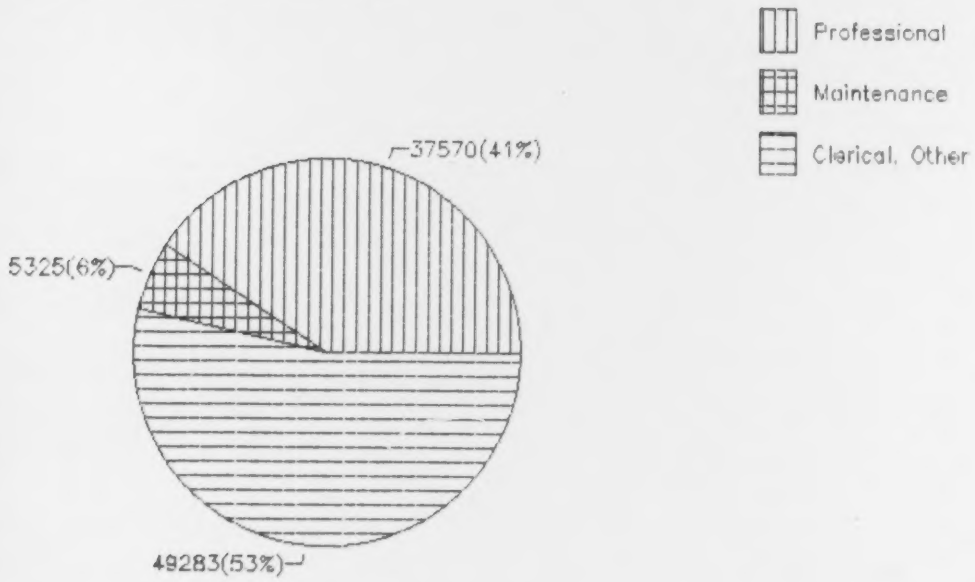


Total FTE Paid Staff: 88,568

Source: Table 6 in Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities, 1985. Chicago: Association of College and Research Libraries, 1987).

Figure 13

Public Library Staff, 1982

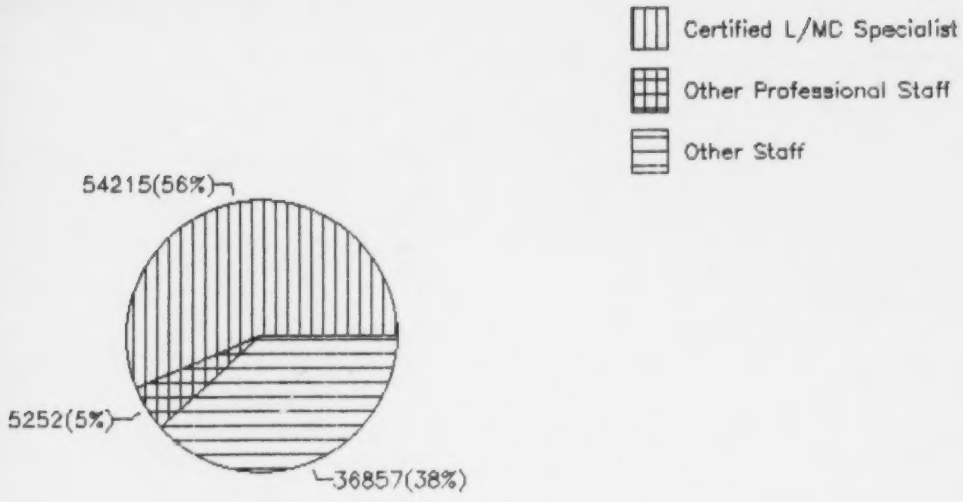


Total FTE Paid Staff: 92,178

Source: Table 8 in Statistics of Public Libraries, 1981-82. (Chicago: Public Library Association, 1985).

Figure 14

School Library Media Center Staff, Public Schools, Fall 1985

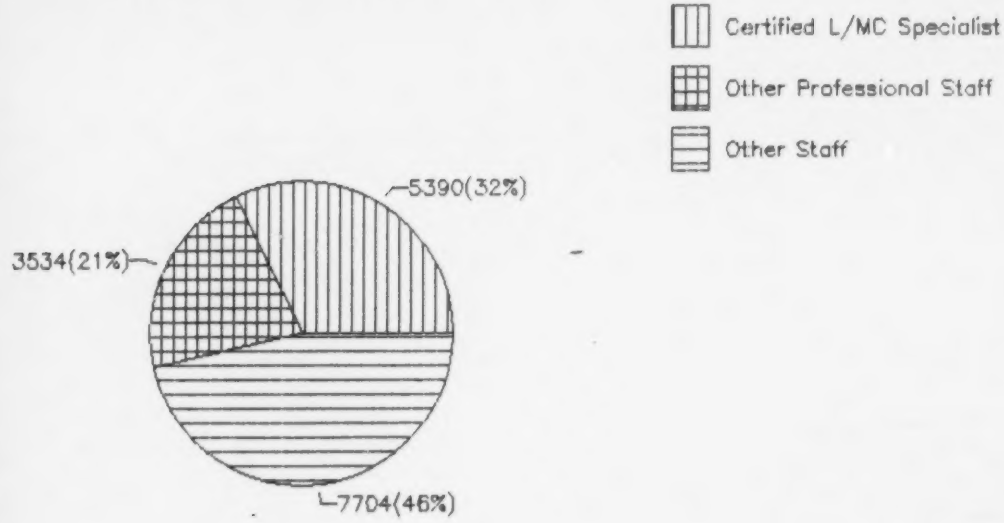


Source: Table A-4 in Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985. (Washington, D. C.: Center for Education Statistics, 1987).

Total FTE Paid Staff: 96,324

Figure 15

School Library Media Center Staff, Private Schools, Fall 1985



Source: Table C-4, in Statistics of Public and Private School Library Media Centers, 1985. (Washington, D. C.: Center for Education Statistics, 1987).

Total FTE Paid Staff: 16,628

Figure 16

Appendix 1

STEERING COMMITTEE

Peggy Barber
Associate Executive Director
for Communications
American Library Association

Thomas J. Galvin
Executive Director
American Library Association

Mary Jo Lynch
Director, Office for Research
American Library Association

Michael McGill
Vice-President for Research & Planning
OCLC Online Computer Library Center

Paul Schrank
Vice-President for Membership &
Corporate Relations
OCLC Online Computer Library Center

Betty Stearns
Executive Vice-President
Doremus, Porter, Novelli

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Toni Carbo Bearman, Dean
School of Library & Information Science
University of Pittsburgh

Miriam Drake, Director
Price-Gilbert Memorial Library
Georgia Institute of Technology

Mary Ghikas
Director, Network Services
Library Systems & Services, Inc.

Janis C. Keene
Assistant Director
Tulsa City-County Library

Richard Lyders, Executive Director
Houston Academy of Medicine-
Texas Medical Center Library

Marilyn Miller, Chair
Department of Library Science/
Educational Technology
University of North Carolina
at Greensboro

Sandy Paul
Managing Agent
Book Industry Study Group

Kendon Stubbs
Associate Librarian
University of Virginia